



# Report to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board on the Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds

December 1, 2013

Report to the  
Governor and  
Legislative  
Budget Board  
on the  
Monitoring of  
Community  
Supervision  
Diversion Funds

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Community  
Supervision  
Diversion Funds

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

5	Introduction
7	Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature
14	Perspectives on Revocations
15	Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing
21	Summary
22	Appendices
23	Appendix A: History of Targeted Diversion Program Funding
24	Appendix B: Definitions of Evaluation Criteria
25	Appendix C: FY2013 Felony Revocations by CSCD



The 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures appropriated significant new funding for community supervision in Texas. Appropriation riders for the FY2006-2007, FY2008-2009, and FY2010-2011 biennia directed that these funds target high-risk offenders and the reduction of revocations by increasing treatment resources. The 82nd Texas Legislature continued to fund the additional treatment resources, although appropriations riders no longer directed the expenditure of the additional funding (an overview of the history of targeted diversion program funding is available in Appendix A).

Throughout the FY2012-2013 biennium, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division (TDCJ-CJAD) continued to use the additional funds, along with existing Diversion Program funding, to implement the state leadership's strategy of reducing caseloads, increasing the availability of substance abuse treatment options, promoting evidence-based progressive sanctions models, and providing community sentencing options through expanded residential treatment and aftercare.

The Legislature requires TDCJ-CJAD to publish an annual monitoring report on the impact of funding targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. This series of reports has been published since 2005 under the title of *Report to the Governor and Legislative Budget Board on the Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds* (the Monitoring Report) and is available on the TDCJ website.

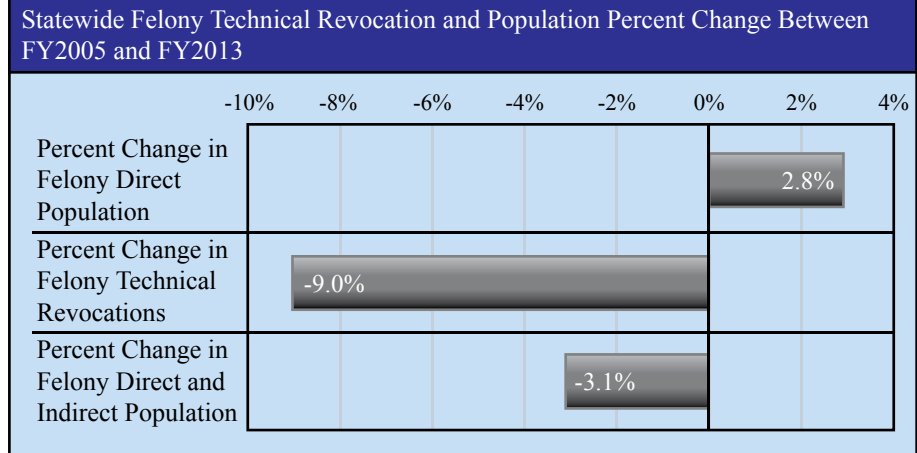
The 2013 report documents changes since FY2005 in the community supervision population. FY2005 is used as a baseline for evaluation, as additional diversion funding was first distributed in FY2006. Reports from 2011 and earlier years compared changes between Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) that received additional diversion funding and those that did not. These comparisons are no longer applicable, as the additional diversion funding has been incorporated into existing funding to CSCDs to achieve the overall goal of enhancing treatment resources and decreasing caseload sizes to reduce revocations to TDCJ.



# Introduction

Since FY2005, more felony offenders are reported under direct supervision and are eligible to use treatment resources. Offenders are under direct supervision if they are legally on community supervision, work or reside in the jurisdiction in which they are supervised, and receive a minimum of one (1) face-to-face contact with a community supervision officer (CSO) every three (3) months. Local CSCDs may maintain direct supervision of offenders living and/or working in adjoining jurisdictions if the CSCD has documented approval from the adjoining jurisdictions. Offenders are classified as indirect when they do not meet the criteria for direct supervision.

The felony direct community supervision population increased 2.8% from August 31, 2005 (157,914 offenders) to August 31, 2013 (162,295 offenders), while the number of felony technical revocations decreased 9.0% between FY2005 (13,504) and FY2013 (12,287). This results in a larger proportion of felony probationers reported as supervised on direct supervision (67.7% in FY2005 compared to 71.9% in FY2013) and are eligible to use treatment resources.



The felony direct and indirect population decreased 3.1% (7,309 offenders) from FY2005 to FY2013. The felony direct and indirect population decreased 2.4% (5,533 offenders) between FY2012 and FY2013.

Felony Population									
	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013
Felony Direct and Indirect Population	233,152	233,929	236,617	241,021	241,414	238,951	236,478	231,376	225,843
Felony Direct Population	157,914	159,766	164,652	170,779	173,968	172,003	170,558	166,054	162,295



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

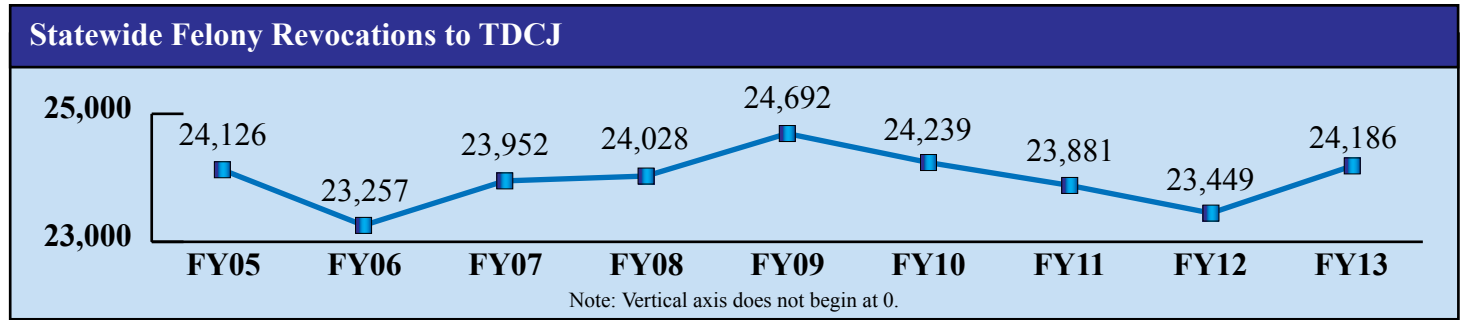
## MONITORING EFFECTIVENESS

TDCJ-CJAD's annual Monitoring Report analyzes specific evaluation criteria to monitor the impact of funding intended to divert probationers from prison. With the exception of historical evaluation criteria, data in this report have been calculated using information from the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS). The evaluation criteria are listed below, and definitions of each are located in Appendix B.

- Felony Revocations to TDCJ-Correctional Institutions Division (CID)
- Felony Technical Revocations
- Average Community Corrections Facility Population
- Felony Community Supervision Placements
- Felony Early Discharges
- Community Supervision Officers Employed
- Average Caseload Size



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Felony revocations to TDCJ in FY2013 represent a 0.2% increase from FY2005 (60 more felony revocations) and a 3.1% increase from FY2012 (737 more felony revocations).

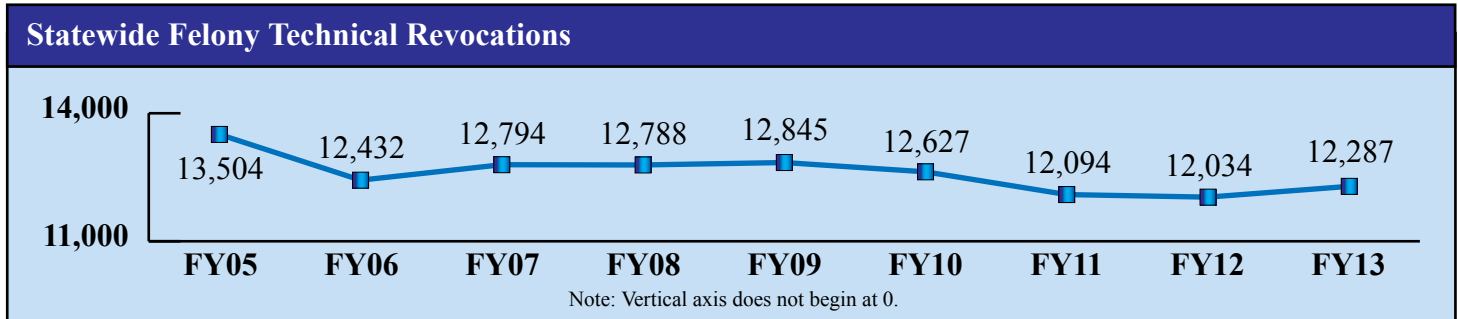
**FY2013 Felony Revocations to TDCJ, by Offense Type**

Offense Type	% of Felony Revocations to TDCJ
Violent	20.1%
Property	33.0%
Controlled Substance	30.7%
Other	9.6%
DWI	6.6%

The above table shows the percentage of felony revocations by offense type. When comparing similar, previously published data, note that the method to classify offenses into group offense types changed slightly beginning in FY2012.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



Felony technical revocations decreased 9.0% from FY2005 to FY2013, representing 1,217 fewer technical revocations. Technical violations of conditions of community supervision can vary widely from those having little impact on public safety (such as not paying fines, fees, and court costs, missing an office appointment, or not doing community service) to more significant public safety violations (such as absconding from supervision, violating child safety zones, or not avoiding contact with a victim as ordered).

FY2013 Technical Revocations, by Offense Type	
Offense Type	% of Felony Technical Revocations
Violent	18.2%
Property	33.1%
Controlled Substance	32.8%
Other	9.2%
DWI	6.7%

The table at left shows the percentage of felony technical revocations by offense type. When comparing similar, previously published data, note that the method to classify offenses into group offense types changed slightly beginning in FY2012.

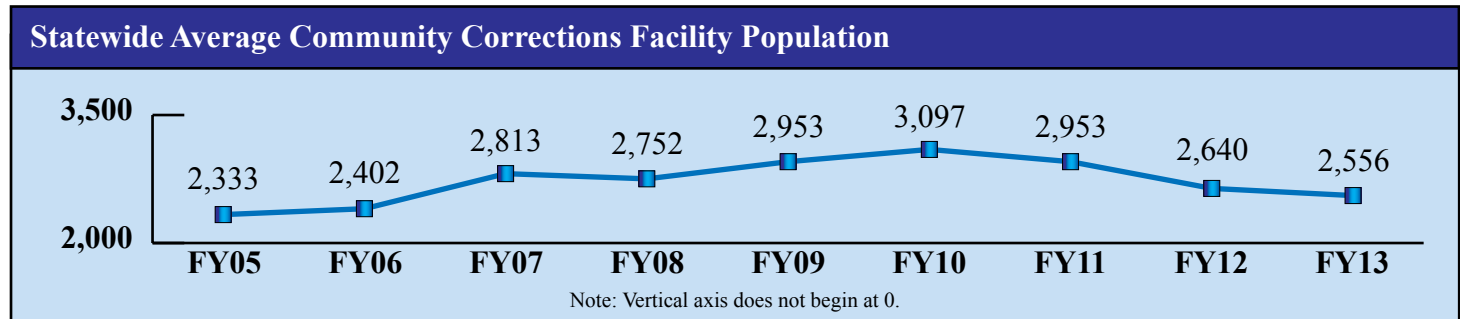
Although the specifics of each case cannot be analyzed at the state level, CSCDs report that whether or not an offender has absconded from community supervision strongly impacts the decision to revoke

an offender's community supervision. In FY2013, approximately 42% of offenders revoked to TDCJ for technical violations had absconded in the year prior to revocation, an increase from 39% in FY2012. Absconders are offenders who are known to have left the jurisdiction without authorization or who have not personally contacted their CSO within 90 days and either (1) have an active Motion to Revoke (MTR) or Motion to Adjudicate Probation filed and an unserved capias for their arrest; or (2) have been arrested on an MTR or Motion to Adjudicate Probation but have failed to appear for the MTR hearing and the court has issued a bond forfeiture warrant.

Technical Revocations and Absconded Offenders in FY2013		
Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Statewide Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Offenders on Absconder Status Within One Year of Revocation to TDCJ for a Technical Violation
12,287	11,601	4,917



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

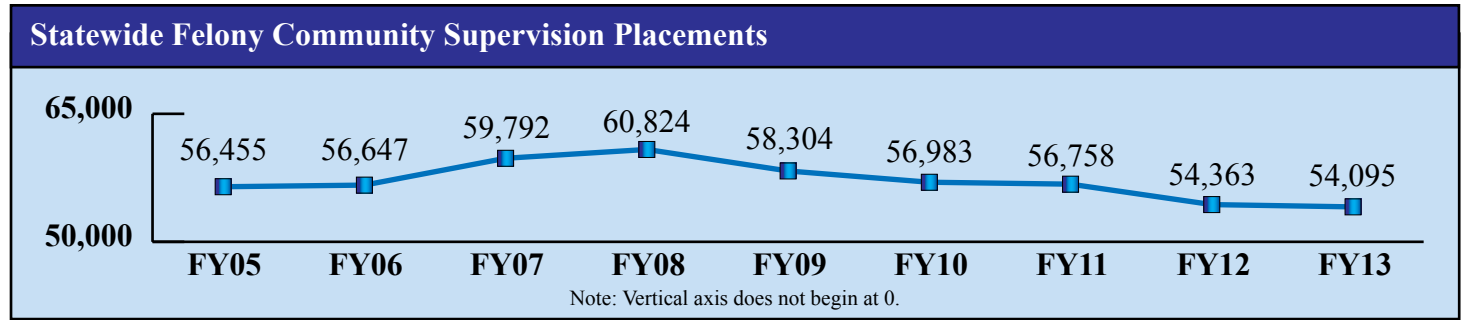


The 79th, 80th, and 81st Texas Legislatures appropriated additional diversion funding for residential treatment beds. As those treatment beds were operationalized, the statewide average CCF population increased 32.7% to a maximum of 3,097 in FY2010. The average CCF population continues to be 9.6% higher than FY2005, but it decreased 3.2% between FY2012 and FY2013.

At the end of FY2012, two facilities received one-time grant awards to assist with transitioning from Restitution Centers (RC) to a treatment-based model, which has shown more successful outcomes. Jefferson County CSCD RC converted to a Court Residential Treatment Center (CRTC) at the beginning of FY2013. Cameron County CSCD RC also transitioned to a CRTC throughout FY2013. During the transition, these facilities did not operate at full capacity, which ultimately affected the average CCF population during FY2013.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



After initial increases in felony community supervision placements between FY2005 and FY2008, felony community supervision placements have decreased 11.1% since FY2008. Statewide felony placements during FY2013 remained approximately the same as FY2012, with only a 0.5% decrease.

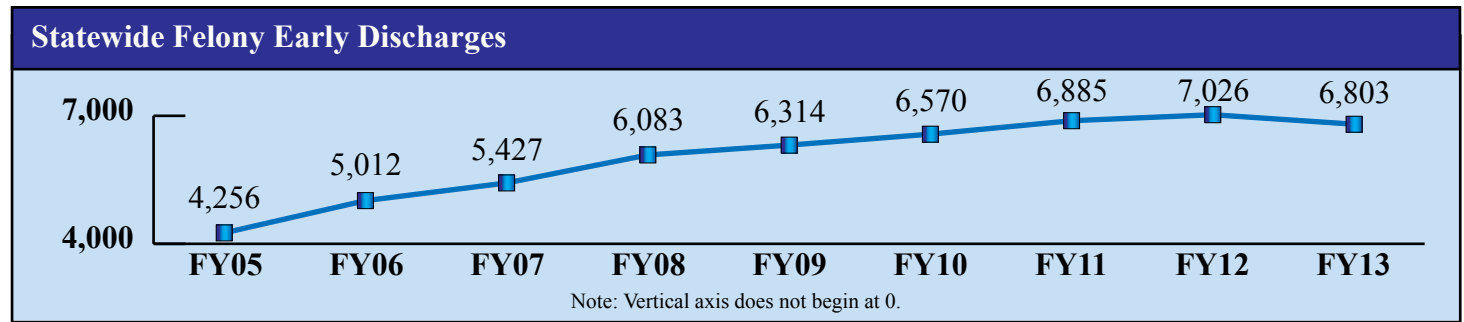
Offender level information regarding risk to re-offend became available in FY2010 when TDCJ-CJAD began using CSTS-ISYS as the source of community supervision population data. Currently, CSCDs use a modified version of the Wisconsin Risk/Needs Assessment to classify offenders as having minimum, medium, or maximum needs and risk to re-offend. The table below shows the risk and needs classification of felony offenders placed on community supervision in FY2010 and FY2013.

Risk and Needs Levels for Community Supervision Placements				
	Risk Level		Needs Level	
	FY2010	FY2013	FY2010	FY2013
Minimum	22.1%	20.9%	39.9%	42.4%
Medium	38.8%	37.3%	48.7%	46.8%
Maximum	39.1%	41.8%	11.4%	10.8%

Between FY2010 and FY2013, the percentage of felony placements classified as maximum risk increased from 39.1% to 41.8%, while the percentage of felony placements classified as minimum risk decreased from 22.1% to 20.9%, respectively. In FY2010, 11.4% of felony placements were classified as maximum needs, and this percentage decreased to 10.8% in FY2013.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature

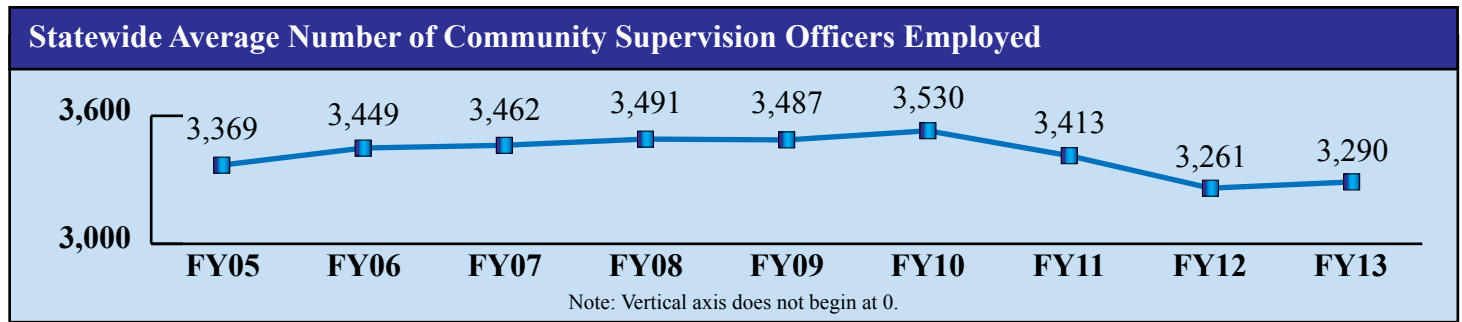


Felony early discharges from community supervision (as provided in Article 42.12 of the *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure*) increased statewide 59.8% from FY2005 to FY2013. However, felony early discharges decreased 3.2% between FY2012 and FY2013. This is due in part to the decrease in the total felony population during FY2013.

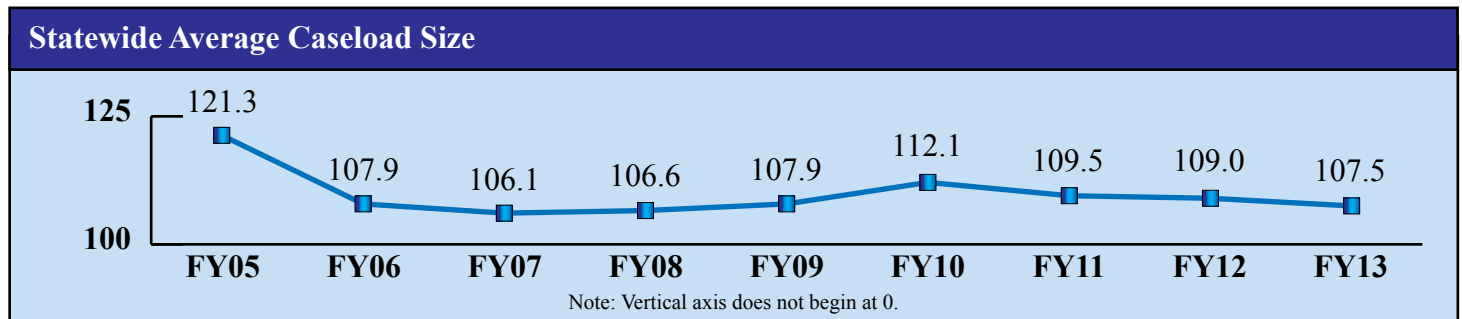
The 80th Texas Legislature (House Bill 1678) mandated a judicial review of all probation cases upon completion of one-half of the original community supervision period or two years of community supervision, whichever is greater, to determine eligibility for a reduction of community supervision term or termination of community supervision. This law applied to defendants initially placed on community supervision after September 1, 2007. However, under pre-existing provisions of law, many CSCDs had already incorporated early discharge for probationers into their local progressive sanctions models (which apply to all probationers) as an incentive for probationers to successfully comply with their conditions of probation and to decrease caseload sizes.



# Effectiveness of Diversion Funds Allocated by the Texas Legislature



The statewide average number of CSOs employed decreased 2.3% between FY2005 and FY2013, but increased 0.9% between FY2012 and FY2013.



The statewide average caseload size is calculated by dividing the direct felony, direct misdemeanor, and pretrial population by the number of regular CSOs. Offenders are considered under pretrial supervision if they participate in a court-approved pretrial supervision program operated or contracted by the CSCD.

The statewide average caseload size decreased 11.4% from FY2005 to FY2013. The number of CSOs included in the average caseload size calculation decreased 0.2% between FY2012 and FY2013, while the population of offenders supervised by those CSOs decreased 1.7%, which led to the decrease of 1.4% in average caseload size.



# Perspectives on Revocations

## PERSPECTIVES ON REVOCATIONS FOR THE TEN MOST POPULOUS CSCDS

The chart below lists changes in revocations between FY2012 and FY2013 in the ten most populous CSCDs. Another method of evaluating revocations is to compare a CSCD's percent of the statewide felony population to the percent of the statewide felony revocations to TDCJ. If a CSCD has a revocation rate in proportion to the state as a whole, these two percentages should be the same. A CSCD with a higher percentage of felony revocations to TDCJ than percentage of the statewide felony population would have revoked a disproportionate number of offenders. Conversely, a CSCD with a larger percentage of the statewide felony population than percentage of felony revocations would have revoked a smaller proportion of offenders than would be expected for a CSCD of that size.

Ten Most Populous CSCDs, FY2012 to FY2013							
CSCD	FY2013 Felony Population	Percent Change in Felony Population (FY2012 to FY2013)	Percent of FY2013 State Felony Population	FY2012 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	FY2013 Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent Change in Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of FY2013 Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ
Dallas	30,745	-2.4%	13.6%	2,457	2,928	19.2%	12.1%
Harris	24,305	-8.5%	10.8%	2,916	3,286	12.7%	13.6%
Bexar	14,928	-3.7%	6.6%	1,583	1,647	4.0%	6.8%
Tarrant	11,636	2.4%	5.2%	1,659	1,545	-6.9%	6.4%
Hidalgo	8,825	-3.9%	3.9%	666	527	-20.9%	2.2%
El Paso	8,324	-2.8%	3.7%	359	437	21.7%	1.8%
Travis	7,440	-5.0%	3.3%	714	693	-2.9%	2.9%
Cameron	5,211	-1.3%	2.3%	437	439	0.5%	1.8%
Nueces	4,054	0.9%	1.8%	514	428	-16.7%	1.8%
Collin	3,782	-1.8%	1.7%	440	509	15.7%	2.1%

For example, Cameron County CSCD had a 0.5% increase in revocations from FY2012 to FY2013, but the percentage of statewide felony revocations was 1.8%, below Cameron County CSCD's statewide proportion of the felony population of 2.3%. In contrast, Harris County CSCD increased felony revocations to TDCJ by 370 from FY2012 to FY2013, a 12.7% increase in revocations. Harris County CSCD's percentage of the felony population is 10.8% of the state, while their revocations represent 13.6% of the statewide felony revocations to TDCJ.

Felony revocations to TDCJ for all CSCDs are detailed in Appendix C.



# Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing

## FELONY COHORT STUDY UPDATE: HOW COMMUNITY SUPERVISION TERMINATIONS ARE CHANGING

The felony cohort study tracks felony offenders in CSTS-ISYS for two years following their original placement on community supervision. Since its first inclusion in the 2010 Monitoring Report, this section has focused on various topics regarding felony offenders. Currently, this section focuses on terminations to provide another view of this population in contrast to the previous Monitoring Report that focused on felony offenders remaining active two years after placement. The felony cohort study continues to show that the community supervision population is increasingly maximum risk when compared to felony offenders originally placed in FY2005. Higher risk offenders are more likely to commit a new offense. Closer supervision and increased referrals to high quality programs are necessary to keep maximum risk offenders successfully on community supervision.

Offense Type at Felony Placement		
Offense Type	FY2005	FY2011
Violent	16.5%	19.8%
Property	29.0%	30.0%
DWI	7.2%	9.2%
Controlled Substance	38.1%	31.1%
Other	9.2%	9.9%
Note: Offenses were re-classified in FY2012 to more accurately group offense types. FY2005 percentages may differ from previously published data due to the re-classification.		

The percentage of offenders placed for violent, property, and DWI offenses in FY2011 all increased when compared to FY2005. Only placements for controlled substances decreased between FY2005 and FY2011.

Community Supervision Status Two Years After Placement		
Status	FY2005	FY2011
Active	71.8%	68.9%
Terminated	28.2%	31.1%

Only 31.1% of offenders placed during FY2011 had terminated community supervision within two years of placement. The majority of offenders remain active on community supervision after two years.



# Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing

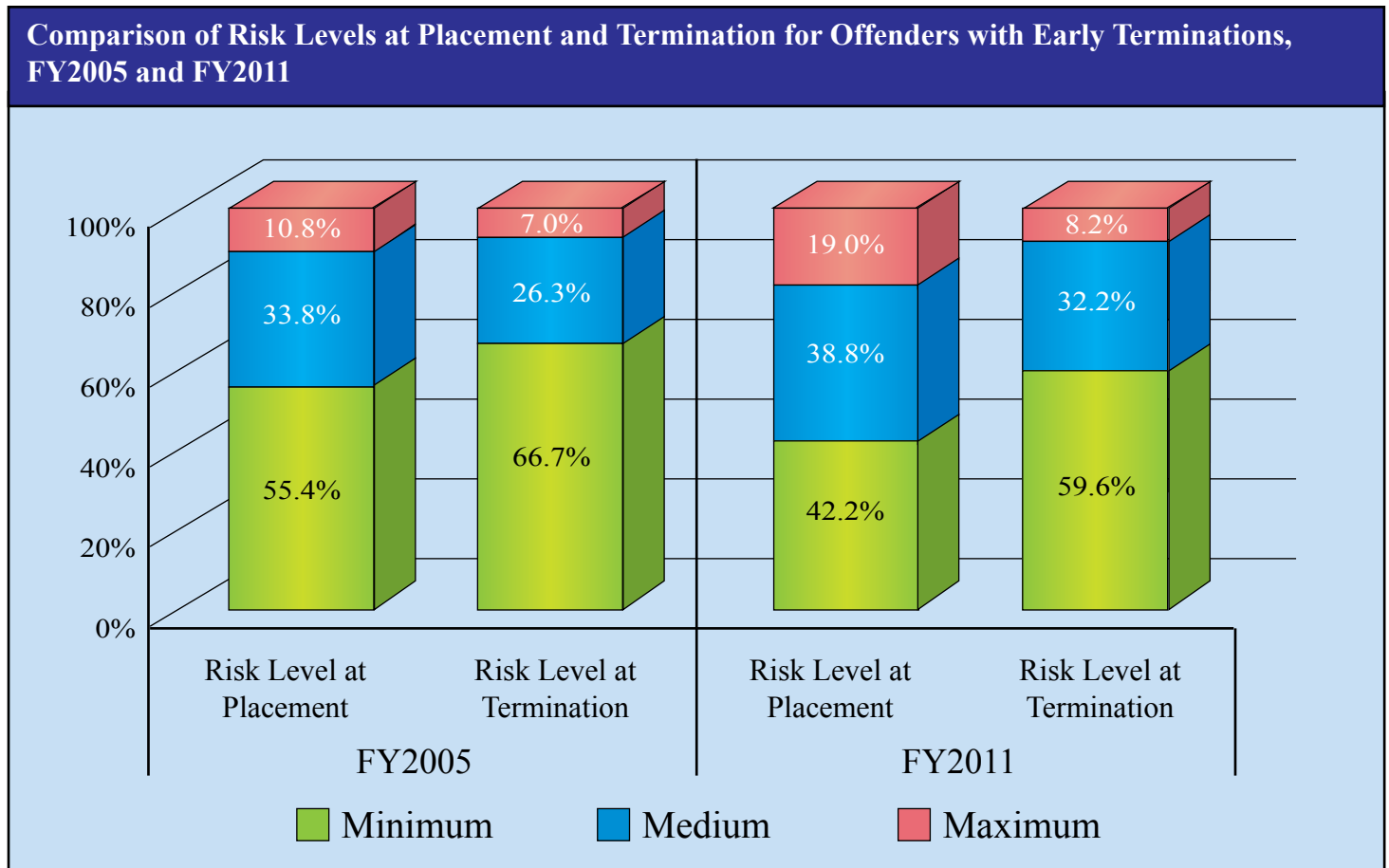
Offenders Terminated within Two Years of Placement	FY2005	FY2011
<b>Reason for Termination</b>		
Early Termination	5.8%	11.4%
Expiration of Supervision Term	14.8%	17.0%
Revocation	75.3%	68.4%
Other	4.1%	3.2%
<b>Reason for Revocation</b>		
Subsequent Offense	47.5%	52.6%
Technical Violation	52.5%	47.4%

A lower percentage of offenders terminated community supervision within two years due to revocation when comparing FY2005 placements (75.3%) to FY2011 placements (68.4%). A lower percentage of offenders were revoked for technical violations when comparing FY2005 (52.5%) to FY2011 (47.4%). The percentage of offenders terminating community supervision early or when their term expired increased between FY2005 and FY2011.

The following charts compare the FY2005 and FY2011 felony samples regarding their risk level assessed at the time of placement compared with their risk level at termination for the three most common reasons for termination: early termination, expiration of supervision term, or revocation.



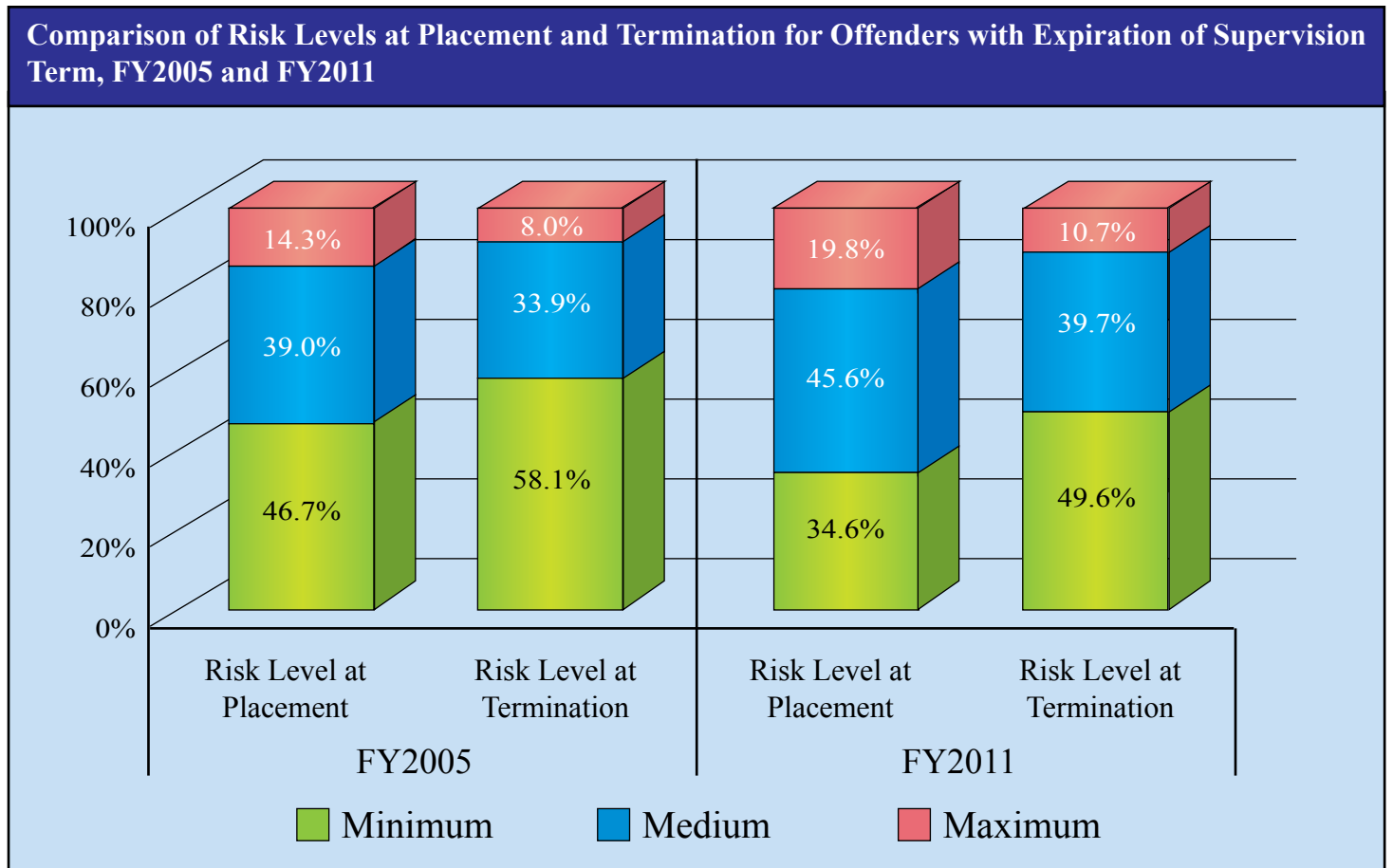
# Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing



The above chart shows the risk level for offenders in the FY2005 and FY2011 felony cohort samples at the time of placement and the risk level at early termination. In the FY2005 sample, 55.4% of offenders were classified as minimum risk at the time of placement. This percentage increased to 66.7% by the time offenders terminated community supervision early, indicating that while on community supervision offenders' risk to re-offend had been positively impacted. A similar trend is observed in the FY2011 sample; however, the percentage of offenders classified as minimum risk at placement (42.2%) and at early termination (59.6%) was lower than in the FY2005 sample. This information indicates that departments are working with a more challenging, higher risk population but are also addressing factors associating with risk to re-offend.



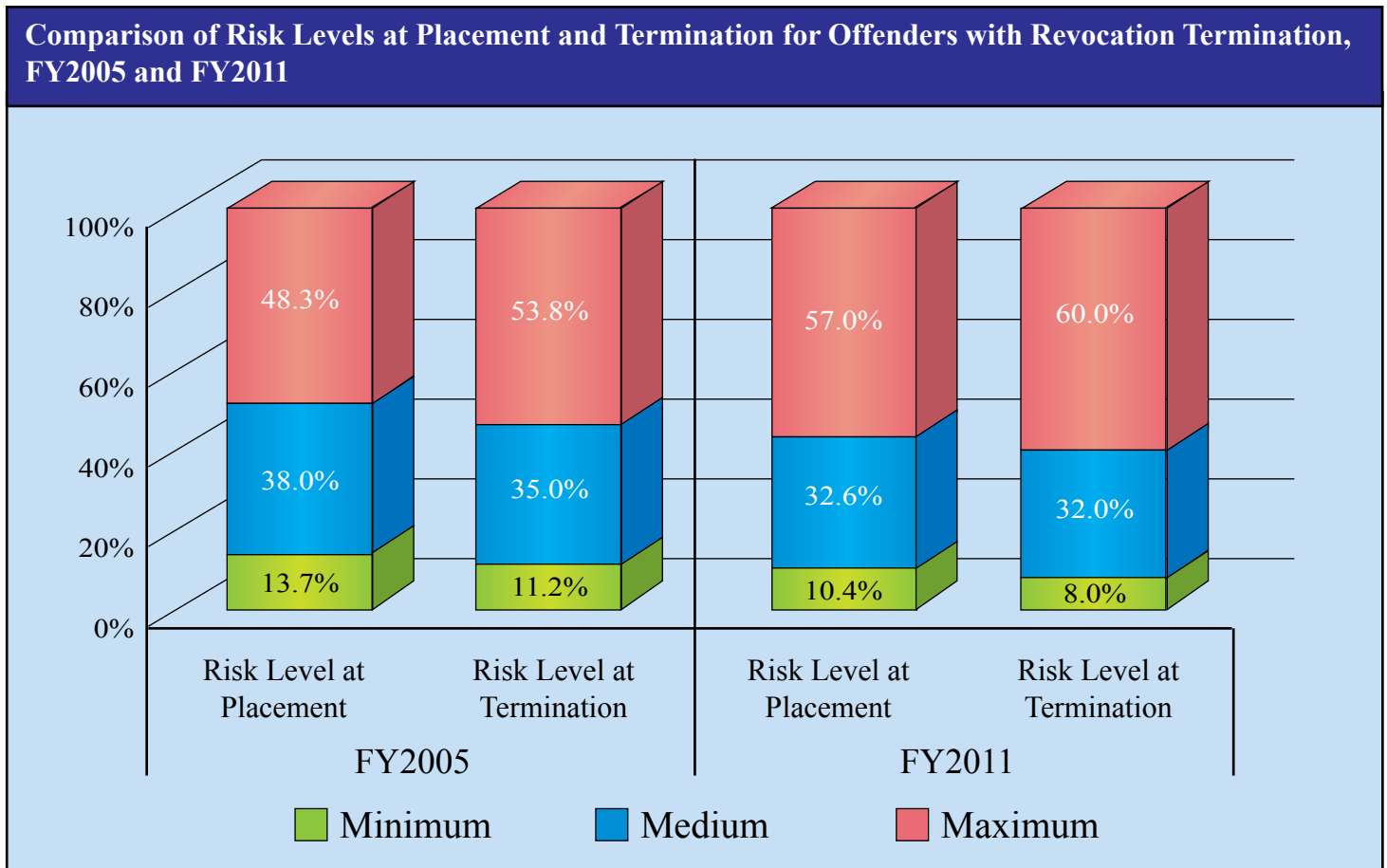
# Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing



The chart above shows the risk level for offenders in the FY2005 and FY2011 felony cohort samples at the time of placement and the risk level when their community supervision term expired. In the FY2011 sample, 34.6% were classified as minimum risk at placement. This percentage increased to 49.6% of offenders as minimum risk when the offenders' community supervision terms expired. A lower percentage of placements and expirations were classified as minimum risk among offenders in FY2011 when compared to the FY2005 sample. When compared with the previous chart, a higher percentage of early terminations were classified as minimum risk at both placement and termination than among offenders who terminated when their community supervision term expired.



# Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing



The chart above shows the risk level for offenders in the FY2005 and FY2011 felony cohort samples at the time of placement and the risk level at revocation. Among offenders who were revoked within two years of placement, 57.0% of offenders placed in FY2011 were classified as maximum risk at placement. At the time of revocation, 60.0% of these offenders were maximum risk. A similar increase in maximum risk between placement and revocation is seen in the FY2005 sample; however, both the percentage at placement and at revocation increased from FY2005 to FY2011.

Both the FY2005 and FY2011 samples in the charts above show a substantial difference in the percentage of offenders who were maximum risk at early termination (7.0% and 8.2%, respectively) and offenders who were revoked (53.8% and 60.0%, respectively).



# Felony Cohort Study Update: How Community Supervision Terminations are Changing

This difference is also seen between offenders who terminated community supervision when their term expired compared to revoked offenders. The differences between revoked offenders and those who were either discharged early or whose term expired helps to highlight the changes in the population that the CSCDs are supervising and the increasing challenges the departments face as the percentage of maximum risk offenders continues to grow each year. Despite this expanding maximum risk population, the overall percentage of terminated offenders who were revoked dropped from 75.3% in FY2005 to 68.4% in FY2011. Maximum risk offenders require close supervision and a variety of treatment and program options to be successful on community supervision.



## SUMMARY

Treatment resources provided by additional funding appropriated for the purpose of diverting offenders from prison has resulted in:

- Decreasing technical revocations since FY2005;
- Decreasing average caseload size;
- Increasing early terminations compared to 2005 as departments incorporate early termination as an incentive for compliance with community supervision conditions; and
- Increasing use of treatment services aimed at reducing risk to re-offend.

However, positive steps taken toward reducing revocations to TDCJ also mean CSCDs are supervising a more challenging population. As successful offenders are rewarded with early termination, the population under supervision is increasingly comprised of offenders with greater risk and needs levels. In addition, the percentage of new placements to probation that are classified as maximum risk to re-offend is increasing, meaning CSCDs must continue to target resources and treatment programming toward the offenders most at risk to re-offend.



- 23 Appendix A: History of Targeted Diversion Program Funding
- 24 Appendix B: Definitions of Evaluation Criteria
- 25 Appendix C: FY2013 Felony Revocations by CSCD



**Additional Funding Provided by the 79th-82nd Texas Legislatures****79th Legislature**

Provided an additional \$55.5 million per biennium intended to:

- reduce caseloads and
- provide additional residential treatment beds

**80th Legislature**

Provided significant new funding intended to further strengthen community supervision.

**CSCD Operated**

- \$32.3 million increase for 800 new Community Corrections Facility (CCF) beds
- \$10.0 million increase in Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment
- \$17.5 million Basic Supervision funding
  - \$10.0 million increase in Basic Supervision funding
  - \$7.5 million increase due to increases in population projections

**TDCJ Operated**

- \$63.1 million increase for 1,500 new Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) treatment beds
- \$28.8 million increase for 1,400 new Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) beds (shared with parole)
- \$10.0 million increase for Mental Health Treatment through the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI)

**81st Legislature**

- \$11.1 million increase for increased population projections in Basic Supervision funding
- \$13.1 million increase for community supervision officers and direct care staff salary increases
  - 3.5% salary increase in FY2010
  - an additional 3.5% salary increase in FY2011
- \$23.7 million increase to biennialize SAFPF, ISF, and CCF beds

**82nd Legislature**

- Continued to fund additional treatment resources, previously appropriated
- Eliminated appropriations riders that directed expenditure of additional funding:
  - Rider 75: Diversion Program Funding
  - Rider 78: Targeted Substance Abuse Treatment Funding



Appropriations Rider 52 (General Appropriations Act 2011) requires TDCJ-CJAD to develop an accountability system to track the effectiveness of diversion program funding targeted at making a positive impact on the criminal justice system. TDCJ-CJAD tracks seven evaluation criteria, which are discussed in this report. The primary source of data for the evaluation criteria is the Community Supervision Tracking System-Intermediate System (CSTS-ISYS) as reflected in the system as of November 8, 2013. Evaluation criteria definitions have changed slightly from reports published prior to 2010 to accommodate the differences between an aggregate reporting system and offender-level data.

The evaluation criteria definitions and data sources used for this report are detailed below:

**Felony Revocations to TDCJ:** The total number of felony revocations to State Jail and TDCJ during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony revocations to State Jail and TDCJ as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Felony Technical Revocations:** The total number of “Other Reasons for Revocation” during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony revocations with a revocation reason identified as “Other Reasons for Revocation” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Average Community Corrections Facility (CCF) Population:** The average CCF population for the reporting period. The source of this data is the Community Corrections Facilities population as reported on the Monthly Community Supervision Program Report.

**Felony Community Supervision Placements:** Total number of felony community supervision placements during the reporting period. The source of this data is felony “Community Supervision Placements” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Felony Early Discharges:** The total number of felony early discharges during the reporting period. The source of this data is the number of felony “Early Discharges” as reported to CSTS-ISYS.

**Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) Employed:** The average number of CSOs employed during the reporting period who supervise at least one direct case. The source of this data is the “Total Number of CSOs” as reported on the Monthly Community Supervision Staff Report.

**Average Caseload Size:** The number of direct and pretrial offenders per regular community supervision officer (CSO) who supervises at least one direct case and spends at least 50% of his or her time on supervision or supervision-related duties. The source of this data is the biannual Caseload Report.



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Statewide		24,186		11,601		48.0%
Dallas	13.6%	2,928	12.1%	1,549	13.4%	52.9%
Harris	10.8%	3,286	13.6%	1,889	16.3%	57.5%
Bexar	6.6%	1,647	6.8%	691	6.0%	42.0%
Tarrant	5.2%	1,545	6.4%	714	6.2%	46.2%
Hidalgo	3.9%	527	2.2%	173	1.5%	32.8%
El Paso	3.7%	437	1.8%	160	1.4%	36.6%
Travis	3.3%	693	2.9%	258	2.2%	37.2%
Cameron	2.3%	439	1.8%	153	1.3%	34.9%
Nueces	1.8%	428	1.8%	194	1.7%	45.3%
Collin	1.7%	509	2.1%	256	2.2%	50.3%
Bell	1.4%	277	1.2%	104	0.9%	37.5%
Jefferson	1.4%	397	1.6%	138	1.2%	34.8%
Lubbock	1.4%	252	1.0%	76	0.7%	30.2%
Potter	1.4%	433	1.8%	219	1.9%	50.6%
Denton	1.2%	285	1.2%	113	1.0%	39.6%
Victoria	1.2%	229	0.9%	46	0.4%	20.1%
Fort Bend	1.1%	186	0.8%	67	0.6%	36.0%
Johnson	1.1%	223	0.9%	111	1.0%	49.8%
Montgomery	1.1%	297	1.2%	157	1.4%	52.9%
Brazoria	1.0%	302	1.3%	101	0.9%	33.4%
Caldwell	1.0%	225	0.9%	80	0.7%	35.6%
Galveston	0.9%	256	1.1%	94	0.8%	36.7%
McLennan	0.9%	242	1.0%	111	1.0%	45.9%
Taylor	0.9%	284	1.2%	112	1.0%	39.4%
Midland	0.8%	211	0.9%	102	0.9%	48.3%
Smith	0.8%	329	1.4%	207	1.8%	62.9%
Starr	0.8%	67	0.3%	26	0.2%	38.8%
Tom Green	0.8%	249	1.0%	117	1.0%	47.0%



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Webb	0.8%	79	0.3%	39	0.3%	49.4%
Angelina	0.7%	138	0.6%	71	0.6%	51.4%
Ector	0.7%	235	1.0%	144	1.2%	61.3%
Liberty	0.7%	225	0.9%	100	0.9%	44.4%
San Patricio	0.7%	130	0.5%	71	0.6%	54.6%
Williamson	0.7%	171	0.7%	81	0.7%	47.4%
Bowie	0.6%	150	0.6%	65	0.6%	43.3%
Brazos	0.6%	151	0.6%	61	0.5%	40.4%
Ellis	0.6%	164	0.7%	68	0.6%	41.5%
Grayson	0.6%	209	0.9%	140	1.2%	67.0%
Gregg	0.6%	157	0.7%	106	0.9%	67.5%
Wichita	0.6%	129	0.5%	90	0.8%	69.8%
Atascosa	0.5%	121	0.5%	61	0.5%	50.4%
Bastrop	0.5%	117	0.5%	52	0.4%	44.4%
Hopkins	0.5%	173	0.7%	91	0.8%	52.6%
Kaufman	0.5%	136	0.6%	65	0.6%	47.8%
Matagorda	0.5%	93	0.4%	38	0.3%	40.9%
Navarro	0.5%	83	0.3%	45	0.4%	54.2%
Polk	0.5%	176	0.7%	100	0.9%	56.8%
Anderson	0.4%	104	0.4%	57	0.5%	54.8%
Childress	0.4%	85	0.4%	54	0.5%	63.5%
Hunt	0.4%	122	0.5%	94	0.8%	77.0%
Jasper	0.4%	98	0.4%	50	0.4%	51.0%
Jim Wells	0.4%	31	0.1%	15	0.1%	48.4%
Kerr	0.4%	149	0.6%	70	0.6%	47.0%
Kleberg	0.4%	96	0.4%	36	0.3%	37.5%
Morris	0.4%	67	0.3%	31	0.3%	46.3%
Nacogdoches	0.4%	82	0.3%	26	0.2%	31.7%
Orange	0.4%	124	0.5%	66	0.6%	53.2%



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Parker	0.4%	131	0.5%	44	0.4%	33.6%
Walker	0.4%	104	0.4%	46	0.4%	44.2%
Burnet	0.3%	76	0.3%	39	0.3%	51.3%
Fayette	0.3%	64	0.3%	25	0.2%	39.1%
Guadalupe	0.3%	112	0.5%	51	0.4%	45.5%
Hardin	0.3%	57	0.2%	15	0.1%	26.3%
Harrison	0.3%	78	0.3%	49	0.4%	62.8%
Henderson	0.3%	127	0.5%	58	0.5%	45.7%
Hill	0.3%	112	0.5%	54	0.5%	48.2%
Jack	0.3%	62	0.3%	26	0.2%	41.9%
Lamar	0.3%	90	0.4%	57	0.5%	63.3%
Lavaca	0.3%	68	0.3%	35	0.3%	51.5%
Maverick	0.3%	26	0.1%	10	0.1%	38.5%
Panola	0.3%	73	0.3%	39	0.3%	53.4%
Rockwall	0.3%	67	0.3%	43	0.4%	64.2%
Uvalde	0.3%	82	0.3%	43	0.4%	52.4%
Brown	0.2%	89	0.4%	36	0.3%	40.4%
Cass	0.2%	66	0.3%	40	0.3%	60.6%
Cherokee	0.2%	45	0.2%	21	0.2%	46.7%
Comanche	0.2%	25	0.1%	20	0.2%	80.0%
Coryell	0.2%	98	0.4%	45	0.4%	45.9%
Dawson	0.2%	39	0.2%	33	0.3%	84.6%
Deaf Smith	0.2%	49	0.2%	25	0.2%	51.0%
Eastland	0.2%	39	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Falls	0.2%	33	0.1%	16	0.1%	48.5%
Fannin	0.2%	51	0.2%	28	0.2%	54.9%
Hale	0.2%	84	0.3%	46	0.4%	54.8%
Hood	0.2%	71	0.3%	44	0.4%	62.0%
Howard	0.2%	48	0.2%	27	0.2%	56.3%



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Limestone	0.2%	96	0.4%	48	0.4%	50.0%
McCulloch	0.2%	26	0.1%	20	0.2%	76.9%
Milam	0.2%	38	0.2%	1	0.0%	2.6%
Montague	0.2%	30	0.1%	17	0.1%	56.7%
Moore	0.2%	47	0.2%	29	0.2%	61.7%
Nolan	0.2%	54	0.2%	26	0.2%	48.1%
Palo Pinto	0.2%	50	0.2%	22	0.2%	44.0%
Pecos	0.2%	35	0.1%	14	0.1%	40.0%
Reeves	0.2%	34	0.1%	30	0.3%	88.2%
Rusk	0.2%	35	0.1%	19	0.2%	54.3%
Terry	0.2%	18	0.1%	9	0.1%	50.0%
Upshur	0.2%	65	0.3%	42	0.4%	64.6%
Val Verde	0.2%	39	0.2%	15	0.1%	38.5%
Van Zandt	0.2%	66	0.3%	49	0.4%	74.2%
Wood	0.2%	46	0.2%	23	0.2%	50.0%
Young	0.2%	49	0.2%	28	0.2%	57.1%
Andrews	0.1%	30	0.1%	14	0.1%	46.7%
Cooke	0.1%	44	0.2%	26	0.2%	59.1%
Erath	0.1%	31	0.1%	11	0.1%	35.5%
Gray	0.1%	34	0.1%	15	0.1%	44.1%
Haskell	0.1%	19	0.1%	13	0.1%	68.4%
Hockley	0.1%	22	0.1%	13	0.1%	59.1%
Hutchinson	0.1%	27	0.1%	18	0.2%	66.7%
Jones	0.1%	20	0.1%	8	0.0%	40.0%
Kendall	0.1%	21	0.1%	6	0.0%	28.6%
Lamb	0.1%	11	0.0%	3	0.0%	27.3%
Parmer	0.1%	18	0.1%	6	0.1%	33.3%
Red River	0.1%	25	0.1%	14	0.1%	56.0%
Scurry	0.1%	16	0.1%	9	0.1%	56.3%



CSCD	Percent of Statewide Felony Direct and Indirect Population	Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Revocations to TDCJ	Felony Technical Revocations to TDCJ	Percent of Statewide Felony Technical Revocations	Percent of Felony Revocations to TDCJ for Technical Violations
Tyler	0.1%	18	0.1%	6	0.1%	33.3%
Wheeler	0.1%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Wilbarger	0.1%	32	0.1%	14	0.1%	43.8%
Winkler	0.1%	4	0.0%	3	0.0%	75.0%
Baylor	0.0%	6	0.0%	3	0.0%	50.0%
Crane	0.0%	7	0.0%	2	0.0%	28.6%
Floyd	0.0%	9	0.0%	5	0.0%	55.6%



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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